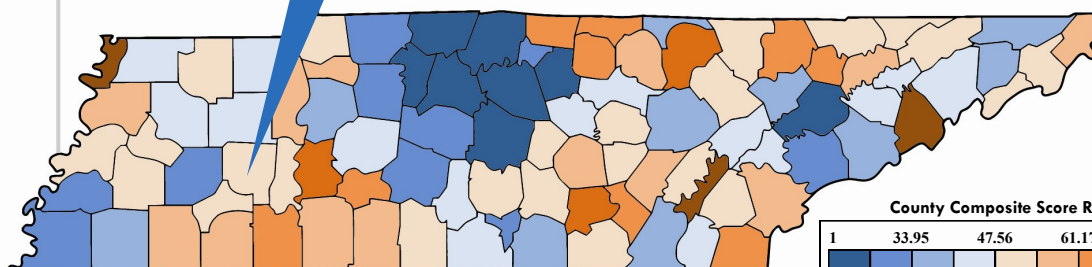


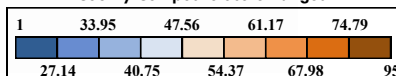
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: HENDERSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

### INSIDE

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Population (2010): **27,769**Pop. Density: **49/square mile**Seat of Government: **Lexington**Largest City: **Lexington**

Down  
from  
42nd

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
McMinn	45	Employment and Earnings Composite	49.20	50 ▼
Morgan	46	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,248	33 ▼
Hancock	47	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	79.19%	28 ▼
White	48	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	66.6%	41 ▼
Scott	49	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	13.3%	91 ▼
Weakley	50	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	34.7%	53 ▲
Lauderdale	51	Economic Autonomy Composite	53.38	62 ▲
Chester	52	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	23.1%	51 ▲
Hawkins	53	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.6%	64 ▲
<b>Henderson</b>	<b>53</b>	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.1%	37 ▲
Rhea	55	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.28%	30 ▲
Unicoi	56	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.3%	35 ▲
Claiborne	57	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	19.5%	43 ▼
Van Buren	58	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	55.3%	73 ▼
Bedford	59	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	102	94 ▼
Carter	60	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Henderson County have made important advancements in business management and ownership, and have achieved more academically than ever before. What's more, women in the county added significantly to their median incomes and have further closed the wage gap between genders. Unfortunately, these factors have been outweighed by one of the worst unemployment rates in the state, relatively sluggish entry into the workforce, and ballooning poverty rates, causing Henderson to drop eleven places overall.		
Stewart	61			
Cannon	62			
Coffee	63			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

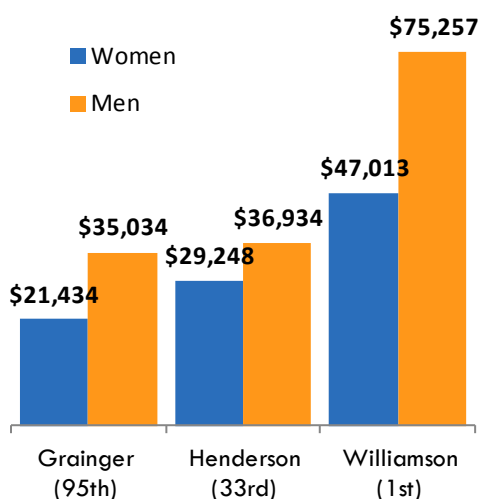
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Henderson County

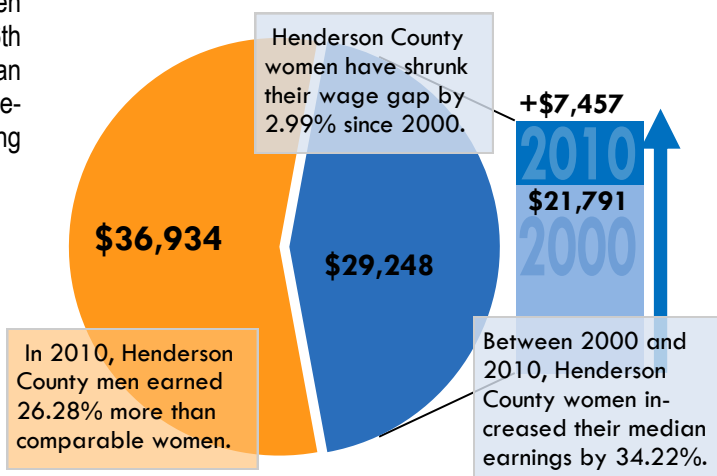
## ▼ Earnings

**H**enderson County women's median income grew faster than the rate of inflation between 2000 and 2010, adding \$7,457, but dropping from 26th to 33rd relative to their peers statewide. Male median income grew at a slightly slower rate during that period, adding \$8,336, and is now ranked 45th among male wages statewide.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



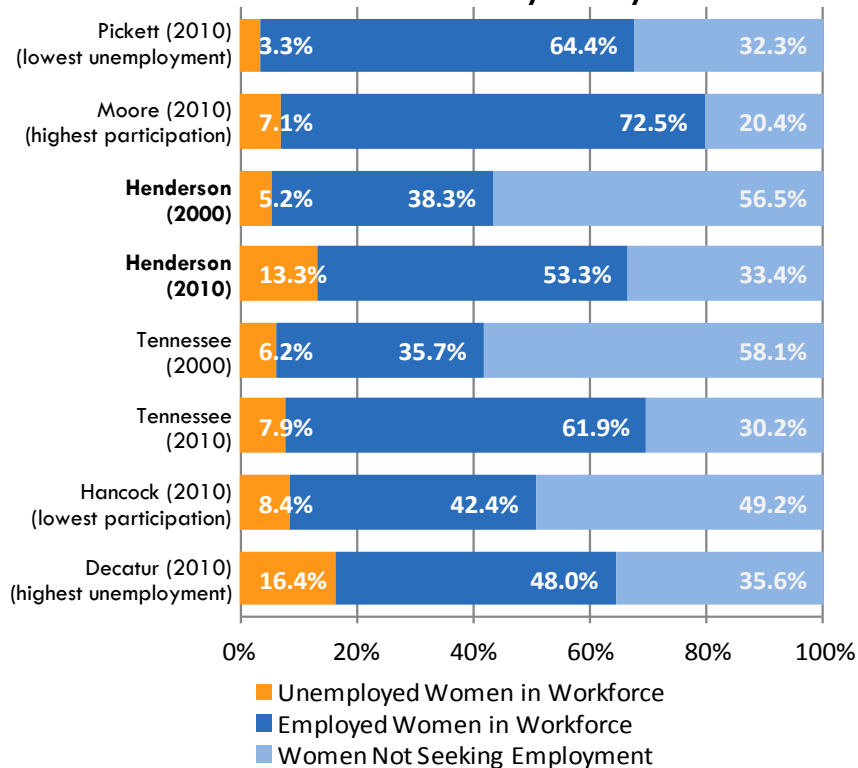
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Slight** advantage in female income growth accounted for a small decrease in Henderson County's wage gap, which was 2.99 percent smaller in 2010 than it was in 2000. Outpaced by most counties in the state, Henderson slid in this category from 18th to 28th, and local women are now estimated to earn 78.19 percent of what their male counterparts make. In real terms, this amounts to an estimated difference of \$7,686 annually.

## ◆ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

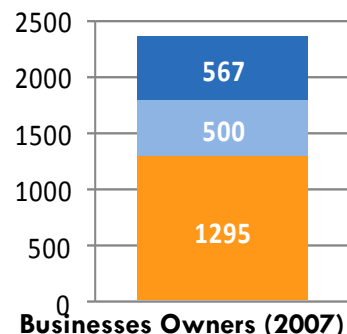


**Women** in Henderson County participate in the workforce at a rate of 66.6 percent, dropping to 41st in 2010 from 30th in 2000. While participation has grown by over one-third since 2000, women in the county participate at a lower rate than women statewide, and lag behind Henderson County men in this category by over 14 percent.

Henderson County women have unfortunately seen a dramatic increase in female unemployment as well. In 2010, 13.3 percent of women in the county were unemployed—5.4 percent higher than statewide rates—and Henderson plummeted in this indicator from 29th statewide to 91st. The subgroup of women with children under the age of six, were even further disadvantaged, reaching an estimated unemployment rate as high as 30.7 percent. In contrast, only 8.7 percent of men were searching for jobs.

# The Status of Women in: Henderson County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned  
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)

**Henderson** County women made great gains in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. Countywide, nearly 10 percent more managers are now female, rising to 53rd from 71st, and falling just 1.3 percent short of statewide estimates.

Women are also estimated to own a much larger share of local businesses as of 2007. In fact, this indicator improved by 9 percent and 31 ranks, to 51st statewide.

When considering jointly owned businesses as well, women now have at least partial influence in 45.2 percent of the businesses in Henderson County.

## Women At Work

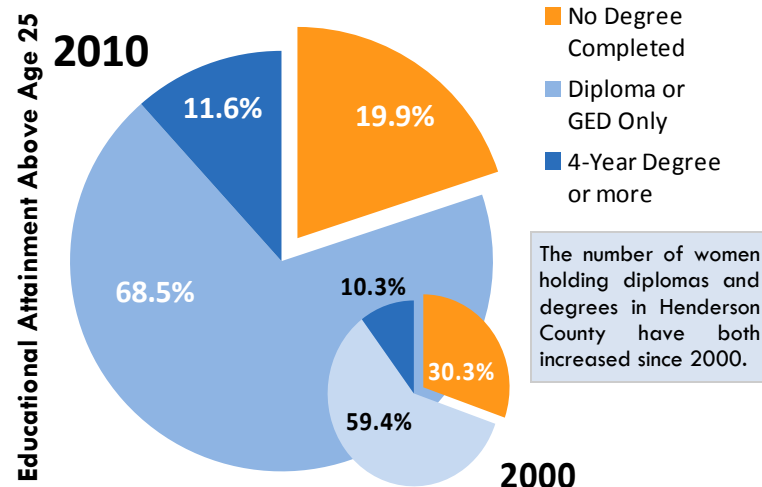
### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Henderson County increased from 24.9% to 34.7% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Henderson also increased, from 14% to 23.1% between 2000 and 2007.

## ▲ Education



**Women** in Henderson County continue to make moderate gains academically, with mixed results in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 1.3 percent, but fallen in this category's rankings from 43rd to 64th when compared to other counties.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased in Henderson by 10.4 percent, and reached 37th in the state, from 47th.

Henderson's dropout rate of 0.28 percent was also an improvement, rising in rankings from 87th to 30th and comparing very favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## ▼ Living

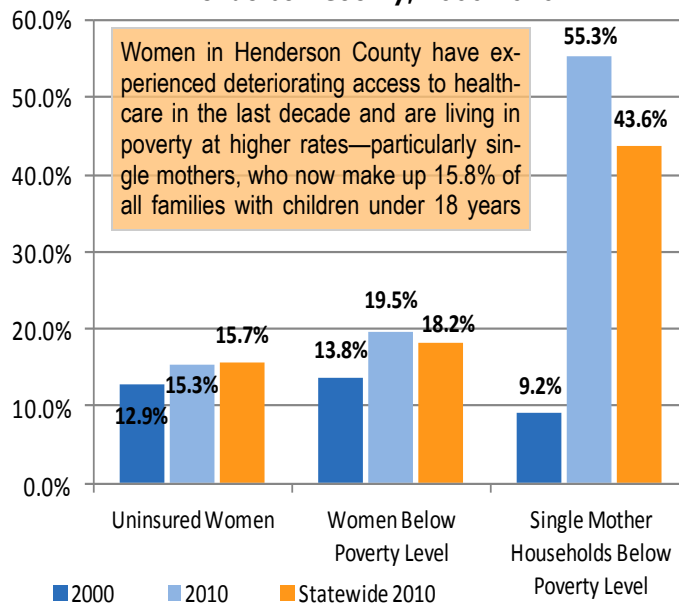
**Since** 2000, women in Henderson County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, women in the county were 2.4 percent more likely to go without in 2010 than they were in 2000, but were 0.4 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than many counties experienced, boosting Henderson from 84th to 35th between 2000 and 2010.

Poverty has increased as well, and at a less favorable rate among state rankings. In both overall poverty and rates among single mothers, Henderson's numbers grew and rankings dropped; the county now ranks 43rd and 73rd, respectively, from 22nd and 43rd.

Single mothers have been acutely affected by recent trends. Data from 2010 shows that these women were six times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were three times as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Henderson County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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